

## Pantoprazole 40mg Gastro-resistant Tablets

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.
- The full name of this medicine is Pantoprazole 40mg Gastro-resistant Tablets but within the leaflet it will be referred to as Pantoprazole tablets.

**What is in this leaflet:**

- 1 What Pantoprazole tablets are and what they are used for**
- 2 What you need to know before you take Pantoprazole tablets**
- 3 How to take Pantoprazole tablets**
- 4 Possible side effects**
- 5 How to store Pantoprazole tablets**
- 6 Contents of the pack and other information**

### 1 What Pantoprazole tablets are and what they are used for

Pantoprazole is a selective "proton pump inhibitor", a medicine which reduces the amount of acid produced in your stomach. It is used for treating acid-related diseases of the stomach and intestine.

**Pantoprazole tablets are used for treating:**

Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above:

- Reflux oesophagitis. An inflammation of your oesophagus (the tube which connects your throat to your stomach) accompanied by the regurgitation of stomach acid.

Adults:

- An infection with a bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori* in patients with duodenal ulcers and stomach ulcers in combination with two antibiotics (eradication therapy). The aim is to get rid of the bacteria and reduce the likelihood of these ulcers returning.
- Stomach and duodenal ulcers.
- Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome and other conditions producing too much acid in the stomach.

### 2 What you need to know before you take Pantoprazole tablets

**Do not take Pantoprazole tablets if you**

- are **allergic to pantoprazole** or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- are **allergic to** medicines containing **other proton pump inhibitors**.

**Warnings and precautions**

**Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Pantoprazole tablets if you**

- have severe **liver problems**. Please tell your doctor if you ever had problems with your liver in the past. They will check your liver enzymes more frequently, especially when you are taking Pantoprazole tablets as a long-term treatment. In the case of a rise of liver enzymes the treatment should be stopped.
- have an increased secretory condition (e.g. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome), or you have reduced body stores or risk factors for reduced **vitamin B12** and receive pantoprazole long-term treatment. As with all acid reducing agents, pantoprazole may lead to a reduced absorption of vitamin B12.
- are taking a medicine containing **atazanavir** (for the treatment of HIV-infection) at the same time as pantoprazole, ask your doctor for specific advice.
- are due to have a specific **blood test** (Chromogranin A).
- have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Pantoprazole that reduces stomach acid.

If you get a rash on your skin, especially in areas exposed to the sun, tell your doctor as soon as you can, as you may need to stop your treatment with Pantoprazole. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

If you are on Pantoprazole for more than three months it is possible that the levels of magnesium in your blood may fall. Low levels of magnesium can be seen as fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate. If you get any of these symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly. Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.

Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Pantoprazole, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine. Tell your doctor if you have osteoporosis or if you are taking corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis).

**Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following symptoms:**

- an unintentional loss of weight
- repeated vomiting
- difficulty swallowing
- vomiting blood
- you look pale and feel weak (anaemia)
- chest pain
- stomach pain
- you notice blood in your stools
- severe and/or persistent diarrhoea, as pantoprazole has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea.

Your doctor may decide that you need some tests to rule out malignant disease because pantoprazole also alleviates the symptoms of cancer and could cause delay in diagnosing it. If your symptoms continue in spite of your treatment, further investigations will be considered.

If you take Pantoprazole tablets on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably keep you under regular surveillance. You should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor.

### Children and adolescents

Pantoprazole is not recommended for use in children below 12 years of age.

### Other medicines and Pantoprazole tablets

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine. Pantoprazole tablets may influence the effectiveness of other medicines.

- Medicines such as **ketoconazole**, **itraconazole** and **posaconazole** (used to treat fungal infections) or **erlotinib** (used for certain types of cancer) because Pantoprazole tablets may stop these and other medicines from working properly.
- **Warfarin** and **phenprocoumon**, which affect the thickening, or thinning of the blood. You may need further checks.
- **Methotrexate** (used in treatment of cancer and autoimmune diseases).
- **Atazanavir** (used to treat HIV-infection).
- **Fluvoxamine** (used to treat depression and other psychiatric diseases)- if you are taking fluvoxamine your doctor may reduce the dose.
- **Rifampicin** (used to treat infections).
- **St. John's wort** (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression).

### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

There are no adequate data from the use of pantoprazole in pregnant women. Excretion into human milk has been reported. If you are pregnant, or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding, you should use this medicine only if your doctor considers the benefit for you greater than the potential risk for your unborn child or baby. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

### Driving and using machines

Pantoprazole has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

If you experience side effects like dizziness or disturbed vision, you should not drive or operate machines.

### Pantoprazole tablets contain sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

### 3 How to take Pantoprazole tablets

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

### When and how should you take Pantoprazole tablets

Take the tablets 1 hour before a meal without chewing or breaking them and swallow them whole with some water.

Unless told otherwise by your doctor, the recommended dose is:

*Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above:*

#### To treat reflux oesophagitis.

The usual dose is one tablet a day. Your doctor may tell you to increase to 2 tablets daily. The treatment period for reflux oesophagitis is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine.

*Adults:*

#### For the treatment of an infection with a bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori* in patients with duodenal ulcers and stomach ulcers in combination with two antibiotics (Eradication therapy).

One tablet, two times a day plus two antibiotic tablets of either amoxicillin, clarithromycin and metronidazole (or tinidazole), each to be taken two times a day with your pantoprazole tablet. Take the first pantoprazole tablet 1 hour before breakfast and the second pantoprazole tablet 1 hour before your evening meal. Follow your doctor's instructions and make sure you read the package leaflets for these antibiotics. The usual treatment period is one to two weeks.

#### For the treatment of stomach and duodenal ulcers.

The usual dose is one tablet a day. After consultation with your doctor, the dose may be doubled.

Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine. The treatment period for stomach ulcers is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. The treatment period for duodenal ulcers is usually between 2 and 4 weeks.

#### For the long-term treatment of Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome and of other conditions in which too much stomach acid is produced.

The recommended starting dose is usually two tablets a day.

Take the two tablets 1 hour before a meal. Your doctor may later adjust the dose, depending on the amount of stomach acid you produce. If prescribed more than two tablets a day, the tablets should be taken twice daily.

If your doctor prescribes a daily dose of more than four tablets a day, you will be told exactly when to stop taking the medicine.

### Special patient groups:

- If you have **kidney problems**, moderate or severe **liver problems**, you should not take Pantoprazole tablets for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*.
- If you suffer from **severe liver problems**, you should not take more than one tablet 20mg pantoprazole a day (for this purpose tablets containing 20mg pantoprazole are available).
- **Children below 12 years**. These tablets are not recommended for use in children below 12 years.

### If you take more Pantoprazole tablets than you should

Contact your doctor or pharmacist. There are no known symptoms of overdose.

### If you forget to take Pantoprazole tablets

Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose. Take your next, normal dose at the usual time.

### If you stop taking Pantoprazole tablets

Do not stop taking these tablets without first talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### 4 Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**If you get any of the following side effects, stop taking these tablets and tell your doctor immediately, or contact the casualty department at your nearest hospital:**

- **Serious allergic reactions (frequency rare):** swelling of the tongue and/or throat, difficulty in swallowing, hives (nettle rash), difficulties in breathing, allergic facial swelling (Quincke's oedema/ angioedema), severe dizziness with very fast heartbeat and heavy sweating.
- **Serious skin conditions (frequency not known):** blistering of the skin and rapid deterioration of your general condition, erosion (including slight bleeding) of eyes, nose, mouth/lips or genitals (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Lyell Syndrome, Erythema multiforme) and sensitivity to light.
- **Other serious conditions (frequency not known):** yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (severe damage to liver cells, jaundice) or fever, rash, and enlarged kidneys sometimes with painful urination and lower back pain (serious inflammation of the kidneys).

Other side effects are:

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people): Benign polyps in the stomach.

**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people): headache; dizziness; diarrhoea; feeling sick, vomiting; bloating and flatulence (wind); constipation; dry mouth; abdominal pain and discomfort; skin rash, exanthema, eruption; itching; feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell; sleep disorders; fracture of the hip, wrist or spine.

**Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people): disturbances in vision such as blurred vision; hives; pain in the joints; muscle pains; weight changes; raised body temperature; swelling of the extremities (peripheral oedema); allergic reactions; depression; breast enlargement in males; agranulocytosis (severe reduction in number of white blood cells, which makes infections more likely), taste disorders.

**Very Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people): disorientation, thrombocytopenia (reduction in blood platelets, which increases risk of bleeding or bruising), leukopenia (decrease in the number of white blood cells (leukocytes)), pancytopenia (severe reduction in blood cells which can cause weakness, bruising or make infections more likely).

**Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

Rash, possibly with pain in the joints; pins and needles / tingling, inflammation in the large bowel that causes persistent watery diarrhoea, hallucination, confusion (especially in patients with a history of these symptoms), muscle spasm; decreased sodium level, decreased calcium level, decreased potassium level in blood, decreased magnesium level in blood (see section 2).

#### Side effects identified through blood tests:

**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people): an increase in liver enzymes.

**Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people): an increase in bilirubin; increased fats in the blood; sharp drop in circulating granular white blood cells, associated with high fever.

**Very Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people): a reduction in the number of blood platelets, which may cause you to bleed or bruise more than normal; a reduction in the number of white blood cells, which may lead to more frequent infections; coexisting abnormal reduction in the number of red and white blood cells, as well as platelets.

#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme Website: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

#### 5 How to store Pantoprazole tablets

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use Pantoprazole tablets after the expiry date, which is stated on the carton and the container after EXP.

The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 6 Contents of the pack and other information

##### What Pantoprazole tablets contain

- The active substance is pantoprazole. Each gastro-resistant tablet contains 40mg of pantoprazole (as sodium sesquihydrate).
- The other ingredients are: Mannitol, Sodium carbonate, Sodium starch glycolate, Methacrylic acid copolymer, Calcium stearate, Opadry white OY-D-7233 (hypromellose, titanium dioxide, talc, macrogol, sodium lauryl sulfate), Kollicoat MAE 30 DP yellow (methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer dispersion 30%, propylene glycol, yellow iron oxide, titanium dioxide, talc).

##### What Pantoprazole tablets look like and contents of the pack

Pantoprazole 40mg Gastro-resistant Tablets are elliptical, biconvex, dark yellow gastro-resistant tablets.

Pack sizes: 28

#### Marketing Authorisation Holder:

Accord Healthcare Limited  
Sage House  
319 Pinner Road  
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HA1 4HF  
United Kingdom

#### Manufacturer:

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